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as they come aboard are examined by the ship's doctor, and as few rejections are made as possible. Most of the cases I see are in this class of passengers taken on at Santos. In this connection the paragraph on immigration to São Paulo, in the Public Health Reports, February 3, 1905, page 183, is very interesting. The number of these immigrants actually destined for the United States I am not in a position to say, yet they are among the most undesirable classes.

[Inclosure.]

BARBADOS, WEST INDIES, *March 5, 1905.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that there are 2 cases of trachoma aboard the British steamship *Tintoretto* from Santos and other Brazilian ports. These cases are in father and son, * * * steerage passengers from São Paulo, taken on at Santos.

The father has an old case with several scars, while that of the boy is acute.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM K. WARD,
Assistant Surgeon,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

Surg. G. W. STONER,
Ellis Island, New York.

Certificates of vaccination of emigrants for the Canal Zone.

Date.	Vessel.	Number vaccinated.	Number recently successfully vaccinated.	Total for steamship.	Total for month.
Feb. 13	Atrato	86	41	127
27	Trent	51	17	68	195

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—YEARLY AND MONTHLY.

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Ayres*.—Month of December, 1905. Estimated population, 979,235. Total number of deaths, 1,267, including diphtheria 7, enteric fever 13, measles 6, scarlet fever 1, smallpox 17, and 184 from tuberculosis.

AUSTRALIA—*Sydney*.—Month of January, 1905. Estimated population, 518,570. Total number of deaths, 464, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 7, measles 3, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 2, and 53 from tuberculosis.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—*Brünn*.—Month of January, 1905. Estimated population, 95,342. Total number of deaths, 316, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 2, measles 12, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 1, and 54 from tuberculosis.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended March 3, 1905. Estimated population, 1,232. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Week ended March 4, 1905. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay, Abaco.—Two weeks ended March 3, 1905. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended March 4, 1905. Estimated population, 12,650. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

BRAZIL—*Pernambuco.*—Two weeks ended January 31, 1905. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 327, including enteric fever 3, measles 1, smallpox 123, and 53 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*Ontario—Hamilton.*—Month of February, 1905. Estimated population, 57,600. Total number of deaths, 81, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 5 from tuberculosis.

Quebec—Sherbrooke.—Month of February, 1905. Estimated population, 13,000. Total number of deaths 24. No contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—*Roubaix.*—Month of February, 1905. Estimated population, 124,660. Total number of deaths, 191, including enteric fever 1, measles 3, scarlet fever 3, and 2 from whooping cough.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended February 15, 1905. Estimated population, 146,671. Total number of deaths, 172, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, measles 3, and 25 from tuberculosis.

GIBRALTAR.—Two weeks ended February 26, 1905. Estimated population, 27,460. Total number of deaths, 21, including 3 from measles.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended February 25, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 15.7 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,609,377.

London.—One thousand four hundred and thirty-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles 18, scarlet fever 10, diphtheria 13, whooping cough 34, enteric fever 2, and 13 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 16.0 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,956 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 2 from diphtheria, 1 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, 9 from whooping cough, and 1 from diarrhea.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended February 25, 1905, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 24.8 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,959. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo, viz, 4.8, and the highest in Clonmel, viz, 76.9, per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 194 deaths were registered, including measles 3, whooping cough 1, and 49 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended February 25, 1905, correspond to an annual rate of 18.3 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,749,917. The lowest

rate of mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 13.4, and the highest in Perth, viz, 25.9, per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 615, including diphtheria 6, measles 7, scarlet fever 2, and 27 from whooping cough.

ITALY—*Milan*.—Month of December, 1904. Estimated population, 529,127. Total number of deaths, 893, including diphtheria 13, enteric fever 8, measles 3, scarlet fever 1, and 93 from tuberculosis.

ST. HELENA.—Four weeks ended February 11, 1905. Estimated population, 3,342. Total number of deaths, 6, including enteric fever 1 and 1 from tuberculosis.

WEST INDIES—*Curaçao*.—Two weeks ended March 3, 1905. Estimated population, 31,600. Total number of deaths, 10. No contagious diseases reported.

St. Thomas.—Two weeks ended February 17, 1905. Estimated population, 12,019. Total number of deaths, 13, including 1 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, December 31, 1904, to March 24, 1905.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from American Consuls through the Department of State, and from other sources.]

[For reports received from June 25 to December 30, 1904, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 30, 1904.]

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 31-Feb. 7		7	
Calcutta	Nov. 19-Feb. 4		1,013	
Russian Empire:				
Alexandropol District	Nov. 23-Dec. 7	3		
Astrakhan Province	Nov. 23-Jan. 8	9		
Etschniadsin District	Nov. 23-Dec. 7	35	28	
Jelisavetpol District	Nov. 22-26	32		
Kuba District	Nov. 21-Dec. 1	20	14	
Nachitshevan District	Nov. 23-29	213	152	
Nowobajazet District	Nov. 23-Dec. 7	18	12	
Samara Province	Nov. 23-Dec. 21	180		
Saratov Province	Nov. 23-Jan. 23	78	35	
Sharuro-Daralageski District	Nov. 23-Dec. 7	725	618	
Uralsk	Nov. 1-Jan. 1			Epidemic.
Trans-Caspian territory and Central Asia—				
Askabad	Dec. 8-21	6		
Kaachka	Dec. 27	1		
Serachs	Nov. 23-Dec. 14	51	27	
Tashkent	Dec. 8-31	29	19	
Trans-Caucasia—				
Baku	Nov. 14-Dec. 21	415	317	
Batum	Dec. 1-7	3		
Lenkoran	Dec. 8-28	251	226	
Erivan	Dec. 1-Jan. 23	1,056	695	
Tiflis	Nov. 23-29	4		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore	Dec. 11-17		1	
Turkey (general)	Nov. 28-Jan. 21	705	566	Jan. 1-Dec. 26, 1904: 10,466 cases, 9,192 deaths.
Bagdad	Nov. 20-28	1	3	
Ravandouz	Nov. 20-Dec. 19	220	196	
Van	Jan. 2-21	129	61	